Common, effective sources of garden calcium besides bone meal include **gypsum** (adds calcium without changing pH), **agricultural lime/dolomite lime** (raises pH), **crushed eggshells** (slow-release), **wood ashes** (fast-acting, raises pH), and **oyster shell flour**. For immediate treatment of deficiencies like blossom end rot, liquid calcium sprays are best.

Top Calcium Sources for Gardens

Gypsum (Calcium Sulfate): Ideal for adding calcium without significantly altering soil pH, and helps break up clay soil.

Lime (Agricultural or Dolomitic): Used to raise soil pH (reduce acidity) while providing high amounts of calcium. Dolomite lime also adds magnesium.

Eggshells: A free, organic option. Crush them finely or grind them into a powder for faster absorption.

Wood Ashes (Hardwood): Contains calcium carbonate, but should be used sparingly as it significantly raises soil pH.

Oyster Shell/Clam Shell Flour: A slow-release, natural source of calcium carbonate.

Foliar Sprays/Liquid Calcium: Commercial sprays containing calcium nitrate or calcium chloride are the fastest way to correct acute deficiencies.

Other Sources: Soft rock phosphate, calcium nitrate fertilizer, and even cleaning and reusing dairy containers by rinsing them with water to pour on soil.

For best results, perform a soil test to determine if your soil needs pH adjustment (lime) or a neutral amendment (gypsum).